

Remarks/Arguments

Claims 39-43 are pending in this application and are rejected on various grounds. The rejections to the presently pending claims are respectfully traversed.

Priority

The Examiner has not accepted the priority date asserted by the Applicant based on the "gene amplification" utility. In their response to the final Office action sent November 24, 2004, Applicants had sent a declaration by Dr. Avi Ashkenazi, Ph.D. to illustrate reasons why the instant antibodies have utility. However in the advisory action mailed December 24, 2004 the Examiner indicated that the Ashkenazi declaration was not considered because it was not sent in a timely manner.

Applicants present further declarations and articles with reasons to illustrate utility for the instantly claimed antibodies. Consideration of these declarations, articles and arguments are respectfully requested. Based on the arguments presented below, Applicants submit that the present application is at least entitled to the effective priority date of 10 September, 1998 of application PCT/US98/18824. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and acknowledge this priority date.

Utility – Legal Standard

According to the Utility Examination Guidelines ("Utility Guidelines"), 66 Fed. Reg. 1092 (2001) an invention complies with the utility requirement of 35 U.S.C. § 101, if it has at least one asserted "specific, substantial, and credible utility" or a "well-established utility."

Under the Utility Guidelines, a utility is "specific" when it is particular to the subject matter claimed. For example, it is generally not enough to state that a nucleic acid is useful as a diagnostic without also identifying the conditions that is to be diagnosed.

The requirement of "substantial utility" defines a "real world" use, and derives from the Supreme Court's holding in *Brenner v. Manson*, 383 U.S. 519, 534 (1966) stating that "The basic *quid pro quo* contemplated by the Constitution and the Congress for granting a patent monopoly is the benefit derived by the public from an invention with substantial utility." In explaining the "substantial utility" standard, M.P.E.P. 2107.01 cautions, however, that Office personnel must be

careful not to interpret the phrase "immediate benefit to the public" or similar formulations used in certain court decisions to mean that products or services based on the claimed invention must be "currently available" to the public in order to satisfy the utility requirement. "Rather, any reasonable use that an applicant has identified for the invention that can be viewed as providing a public benefit should be accepted as sufficient, at least with regard to defining a "substantial" utility." (M.P.E.P. 2107.01, emphasis added.) Indeed, the Guidelines for Examination of Applications for Compliance with the Utility Requirement, set forth in M.P.E.P. 2107 II (B) (1) gives the following instruction to patent examiners: "If the (A)pplicant has asserted that the claimed invention is useful for any particular practical purpose . . . and the assertion would be considered credible by a person of ordinary skill in the art, do not impose a rejection based on lack of utility."

Finally, the Utility Guidelines restate the Patent Office's long established position that any asserted utility has to be "credible." "Credibility is assessed from the perspective of one of ordinary skill in the art in view of the disclosure and any other evidence of record . . . that is probative of the Applicant's assertions." (M.P.E.P. 2107 II (B) (1) (ii)) Such standard is presumptively satisfied unless the logic underlying the assertion is seriously flawed, or if the facts upon which the assertion is based are inconsistent with the logic underlying the assertion (Revised Interim Utility Guidelines Training Materials, 1999).

To overcome the presumption of truth based on an assertion of utility by the Applicant, the Examiner must establish that **it is more likely than not** that one of ordinary skill in the art would doubt the truth of the statement of utility. **Absolute predictability is not a requirement.** Only after the Examiner has made a proper *prima facie* showing of lack of utility, does the burden of rebuttal shift to the applicant. The issue will then be decided on the totality of evidence.

Arguments

The Examiner had indicated that specific utility of PRO211 and its antibodies based on gene amplification data for the nucleic acid is not persuasive. Applicants hereby submit evidence to show that it is well-understood in the art that, in general, DNA copy number influences gene expression. For example, Orntoft *et al.* studied transcript levels of 5600 genes in malignant

bladder cancers which were linked to a gain/loss of chromosomal material using an array-based method. Orntoft *et al.* showed that there was a gene dosage effect and teach that "in general (18 of 23 cases) chromosomal areas with more than 2-fold gain of DNA showed a corresponding increase in mRNA transcripts" (see column 1, abstract). In addition, Hyman *et al.* showed, using CGH analysis and cDNA microarrays to compare DNA copy numbers and mRNA expression of over 12,000 genes in breast cancer tumors and cell lines, that there is "evidence of a prominent global influence of copy number changes on gene expression levels." (see page 6244, column 1, last paragraph). Additional supportive teachings are also provided by Pollack *et al.*, who studied a series of primary human breast tumors and showed that "...62% of highly amplified genes show moderately or highly elevated expression, and DNA copy number influences gene expression across a wide range of DNA copy number alterations (deletion, low-, mid- and high-level amplification), and that on average, a 2-fold change in DNA copy number is associated with a corresponding 1.5-fold change in mRNA levels." Thus, these articles collectively teach that gene amplification correspondingly increases mRNA expression, in general.

Further, enclosed is a Declaration by Dr. Polakis, principal investigator of the Tumor Antigen Project of Genentech, Inc., the assignee of the present application. As Dr. Polakis explains, the primary focus of the microarray project was to identify tumor cell markers useful as targets for both the diagnosis and treatment of cancer in humans. The scientists working on the project extensively rely on results of microarray experiments in their effort to identify such markers. As Dr. Polakis explains, using microarray analysis, Genentech scientists have identified approximately 200 gene transcripts (mRNAs) that are present in human tumor cells at significantly higher levels than in corresponding normal human cells. To date, they have generated antibodies that bind to about 30 of the tumor antigen proteins expressed from these differentially expressed gene transcripts and have used these antibodies to quantitatively determine the level of production of these tumor antigen proteins in both human cancer cells and corresponding normal cells. Having compared the levels of mRNA and protein in both the tumor and normal cells analyzed, they found a very good correlation between mRNA and corresponding protein levels. Specifically, in approximately 80% of their observations they have found that increases in the level of a particular mRNA correlates with changes in the level of protein

expressed from that mRNA. While the proper legal standard is to show that the existence of correlation between mRNA and polypeptide levels is more likely than not, the showing of approximately 80% correlation for the molecules tested in the Polakis Declaration greatly exceed this legal standard. Based on these experimental data and his vast scientific experience of more than 20 years, Dr. Polakis states that, for human genes, increased mRNA levels typically correlate with an increase in abundance of the encoded protein. He further confirms that "it remains a central dogma in molecular biology that increased mRNA levels are predictive of corresponding increased levels of the encoded protein."

Taken together, despite some teachings in the art that certain genes may not fit within this paradigm, which are really exceptions rather than the rule, in the vast majority of amplified genes, the combined teachings in the art, as exemplified by Orntoft *et al.*, Hyman *et al.* and Pollack *et al.*, and further, by the teachings in the Polakis declaration, overwhelmingly support the teaching that gene amplification influences gene expression at the mRNA and protein levels. Thus, one of skill in the art would reasonably expect, in this instance, based on the amplification data for the PRO211 gene, that the PRO211 protein is concomitantly overexpressed as well. Thus, Applicants submit that the PRO211 antibodies have utility in the diagnosis of cancer and this utility would be reasonably accepted by one of skill in the art. Based on such teachings and the instant disclosure, the skilled artisan would also know exactly how to make and use the molecules instantly claimed.

Claimed antibodies would have diagnostic utility even if the protein were not overexpressed

Even assuming *arguendo* that, there is no correlation between gene amplification and increased mRNA/protein expression for PRO211, which Applicants submit is not true, a polypeptide encoded by a gene that is amplified in cancer would **still** have a credible, specific and substantial utility. In support, Applicants submit a Declaration by Avi Ashkenazi, Ph.D., an expert in the field of cancer biology and an inventor of the instant application. Dr. Avi Ashkenazi's Declaration explains that:

even when amplification of a cancer marker gene does not result in significant over-expression of the corresponding gene product, this very

absence of gene product over-expression still provides significant information for cancer diagnosis and treatment. Thus, if over-expression of the gene product does not parallel gene amplification in certain tumor types but does so in others, then parallel monitoring of gene amplification and gene product over-expression enables more accurate tumor classification and hence better determination of suitable therapy. In addition, absence of over-expression is crucial information for the practicing clinician. If a gene is amplified but the corresponding gene product is not over-expressed, the clinician accordingly will decide not to treat a patient with agents that target that gene product.

Applicants thus submit that simultaneous testing of gene amplification and gene product over-expression enables more accurate tumor classification, even if the gene-product, the protein, is not over-expressed. This leads to better determination of a suitable therapy. Further, as explained in Dr. Ashkenazi's Declaration, absence of over-expression of the protein itself is crucial information for the practicing clinician. If a gene is amplified in a tumor, but the corresponding gene product is not over-expressed, the clinician need not treat a patient with agents that target that gene product. This not only saves money, but further prevents unnecessary exposure of the patient to the side effects of gene product targeted agents.

This is further supported by the teachings of the attached article by Hanna and Mornin. The article teaches that the HER-2/neu gene has been shown to be amplified and/or over-expressed in 10%-30% of invasive breast cancers and in 40%-60% of intraductal breast carcinoma. Further, the article teaches that diagnosis of breast cancer includes testing both the amplification of the HER-2/neu gene (by FISH) as well as the over-expression of the HER-2/neu gene product (by IHC). Even when the protein is not over-expressed, the assay relying on both tests leads to a more accurate classification of the cancer and a more effective treatment of it.

In conclusion, Applicants have demonstrated a credible, specific and substantial asserted utility for the PRO211 antibodies, for example, in detecting the over-expression or absence of expression of PRO211. In fact, the art also indicates that, if a gene is amplified in cancer, it is **more likely than not** that the encoded protein will also be expressed at an elevated level. Based on these discussions, one skilled in the art, would know how to use the claimed polypeptide and antibodies as a lung or colon tumor marker, at the time the application was filed.

Thus, Applicants have demonstrated utility for the PRO211 antibodies.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC §102

Claims 39-43 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by WO99/58660 because the effective filing date awarded to the instant application was 2/22/00.

As discussed above, the present application is at least entitled to an effective filing date of 10 September, 1998. Hence, WO99/58660 is not prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(a).

Hence, Applicants respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn.

The present application is believed to be in *prima facie* condition for allowance, and an early action to that effect is respectfully solicited.

Please charge any additional fees, including any fees for additional extension of time, or credit overpayment to Deposit Account No. 08-1641 (Attorney Docket No.: 39780-1618P2C6).

Please direct any calls in connection with this application to the undersigned at the number provided below.

Respectfully submitted,

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